



BOROUGH OF BECCLES



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1967

MUNICIPAL OFFICES
BLYBURGATE,
BECCLES,
SUFFOLK

B O R O U G H O F B E C C L E S

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G.C.M. Franklin, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Resigned 2nd. February, 1968)
Arthur C. Gee. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(From 3rd. February, 1968.)

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

E.H. Cranmer, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

MEAT INSEPECTORS (part time)

P.F.Roe, M.R.C.V.S.
W.T. James, B.V.M.S., M.R.C.V.S.
I. Jackson, B. Vet.Med., M.R.C.V.S.

Municipal Offices,
Blyburgate,
BECCLES,
Suffolk.

May, 1968

Tel.No. Beccles 3113



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B O R O U G H O F B E C C L E S

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1967

To the Mayor, Aldermen & Councillors of the Beccles Borough Council.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough during 1967.

This report does of course cover a period for which your previous Medical Officer, Dr. Franklin, was in office and I am therefore not able to report in detail on much of the report. There are, however, one or two significant points which appear from the Statistics to which I can usefully refer.

The Adjusted Birth Rate is 14.7; that for England and Wales being 17.2. The Birth Rate thus falls below the National Average. The Adjusted Death Rate is 11.09 which is very similar to the corresponding figure for England and Wales of 11.2. It is of interest to note that during the period 1953 to 1967, births totalled 1524 and deaths 1461, giving a natural rise in the population of 63. The actual increase in the population of the Borough was however, 800. This suggests that a sizeable influx of workers has been attracted by new industry together with a considerable number of retired people who appear to have come to live in the Borough.

During the same period, 120 slum houses were pulled down, but the total number of houses in the Borough increased by 390. In addition, about 300 houses have been provided with such amenities as a fixed bath and a constant supply of hot water, with the help of grants under the provisions of the Housing Acts. This indicates, without doubt, a progressively rising standard of Housing within the Borough.

The causes of death appear to be much as in previous years, and the statistics relating thereto follow those for the country as a whole. The table showing Age at Death - page 8 - is an interesting one, over half the inhabitants of the Borough dying at over 75 years of age.

The only infectious disease of any significance occurring within the Borough during 1967, was measles.

May I take this opportunity of thanking you and members of the Borough Council for appointing me as your permanent Medical Officer in succession to Dr. Franklin. I have, of course, frequently acted as temporary Medical Officer to your Borough, on numerous occasions in the past, during which periods I have always much enjoyed my association with your other Officers and members of the Council.

I am now pleased that my duties with the Borough of Beccles are of a more permanent nature, and I trust my services to you will prove equally satisfactory to yourselves.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

Arthur C. Gee.
Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres) 2,107
 Registrar-General's estimate of population (Mid 1967).. .. 7,850
 Number of inhabited houses 2,910
 Rateable Value (To December, 1967) £264,446
 Product of Penny Rate (to December 1967) £1,050

	Beccles M.B.	England & Wales
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>		
Number	107	
Rate per 1,000 population	13.63	17.2.
<u>ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS</u>		
Per cent of total live births	8.4	
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>		
Number	1	
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	9	14.8
<u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS</u>	108	
<u>INFANT DEATHS</u> (deaths under 1 year)	Nil	
<u>INFANT MORTALITY RATES</u>		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	Nil	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	Nil	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births.....	Nil	
<u>NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</u> (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	Nil	12.5
<u>EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</u> (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	Nil	
<u>PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE</u> (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births).....	9	25.4
<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY</u> (including abortion)		
Number of deaths	Nil	
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	-	

VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	TOTAL
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>			
Total	48	59	107
Legitimate	46	52	98
Illegitimate	2	7	9
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>			
Total	-	1	1
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
<u>DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE</u>			
Total	-	-	-
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
<u>DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE</u>			
Total	-	-	-
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
<u>DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE</u>			
Total	-	-	-
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
DEATHS - ALL AGES	58	42	100

<u>RATES</u>	Beccles M.B.	England & Wales
Adjusted Birth Rate	14.7	
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	12.61	11.2 (a)
Adjusted Death Rate	11.09	

Comparability Factor (Births) 1.08
Comparability Factor (Deaths) 0.88

a) Based on Estimated Figures

CAUSES OF DEATH	Male	Female	TOTAL
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	1	1
2. Tuberculosis, other			
3. Syphilitic disease			
4. Diphtheria			
5. Whooping Cough			
6. Meningococcal infections			
7. Acute poliomyelitis			
8. Measles			
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases...			
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	2	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	1	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, Breast		2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus		1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm ..	3	6	9
15. Leukemia, aleukaemia			
16. Diabetes	1	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	4	11
18. Coronary disease, angina	12	11	23
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	1	3
20. Other heart disease	9	6	15
21. Other circulatory diseases	2	2	4
22. Influenza			
23. Pneumonia	3	1	4
24. Bronchitis	6	1	7
25. Other diseases of respiratory system			
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis			
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2		2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion			
31. Congenital malformations			
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	2	2	4
33. Motor Vehicle accidents	1	-	1
34. All other accidents	2	-	2
35. Suicide	1	-	1
36. Homicide and operations of war.....			
	58	42	100

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS DURING THE YEARS 1955 - 1967.

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
1955	1	1	2	0.28
1956	1	-	1	0.13
1957	2	1	3	0.43
1958	-	-	-	Nil
1959	4	-	4	0.57
1960	2	1	3	0.43
1961	3	-	3	0.40
1962	5	-	5	0.68
1963	2	-	2	0.27
1964	4	-	4	0.53
1965	3	1	4	0.52
1966	3	-	3	0.38
1967	2	1	3	0.38
TOTAL	32	5	37	

ADJUSTED BIRTH AND DEATH RATE: COMPARABILITY FACTOR

Local birth rates are expressed in terms of population. These populations are estimated by the Registrar-General and comprise persons of all ages, including those who have no influence on the birth rate. These latter do, however, affect the birth rate in that a high proportion of them in a population tends to lower, and a small proportion tends to raise the true rate. The size of this proportion will vary in different areas and, therefore, the elimination or standardization of such a factor will give a truer comparison between areas.

The Registrar-General issues a comparability factor on these lines. Multiplication of the crude birth rate of an area by the comparability factor gives the adjusted birth rate and can be compared with the crude rate for England and Wales.

The comparability factor for deaths is obtained in a similar way to the above. The factors for certain areas, where rapid increase or reduction in the population affects its comparison by sex and age groups are also adjusted on that account. Death rate area comparability factors are adjusted to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area. Birth rate area comparability factors are also adjusted to take account of the presence of sterile populations in institutions for the mentally ill or mentally deficient.

TABLE SHOWING THE MORE IMPORTANT CAUSES OF DEATH, NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES

CAUSE OF DEATH	NO. OF DEATHS		PERCENTAGE	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Diseases of circulatory system	44	45	45.35	45
Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	11	10.30	11
Malignant diseases	19	17	19.58	17
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	8	11	8.24	11
Influenza	-	-	-	-
All other causes	16	16	16.53	16
TOTAL	97	100	100	100

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	YEAR														
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Population	7,050	7,130	7,060	7,000	6,980	6,960	6,960	7,040	7,330	7,400	7,440	7,520	7,640	7,730	7,850
No. of inhabited houses	2,520	2,550	2,580	2,590	2,603	2,606	2,641	2,637	2,690	2,739	2,748	2,805	2,820	2,859	2,910
Number of Live Births	99	95	75	87	96	100	99	88	115	113	104	126	107	113	107
Birth Rate (crude)	14.2	13.5	10.5	10.5	12.3	13.7	14.3	14.2	12.5	13.6	15.3	16.7	14.0	14.6	13.6
Number of Still Births	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	1	3	3	3	4	0	1
Maternal Mortality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Infant mortality Rate	0	10.5	26.7	34.5	20.8	0	30.3	22.7	17.4	17.7	19.2	31.0	9.3	0	0
(Number of Deaths)	0	(1)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(0)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(1)	(0)	(0)
Number of Deaths (all ages)	82	103	107	112	81	95	97	81	97	104	125	90	90	97	100
Death Rate (crude)	11.7	14.6	15.0	15.8	11.6	13.6	13.9	11.5	13.2	14.0	16.8	11.9	11.8	12.5	12.61

<u>AGE AT DEATH</u>											
Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 yr.	<u>Age in Years</u>									
		1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over.	TOTAL
-	-	-	1	3	-	1	5	10	25	55	100

**DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MONTH OF OCCURENCE**

	Measles	Sonne Dysentery	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia
January	-			
February	-			
March	-			
April	3			
May	3			
June	11	1	1	
July	36			
August	16			
September	5	3		
October	-			
November	1			1
December	-			
TOTAL	75	4	1	1

**NUMBER OF ALL CONFIRMED CASES OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1967 ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX**

Age	Measles			Sonne Dysentery			Scarlet Fever			Pneumonia		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M.	F.	T
Under 1	1	-	1									
1 -	3	2	5									
2 -	8	4	12	1	-	1						
3 -	7	5	12									
4 -	8	4	12									
5 - 9	14	17	31	1	-	1	1	-	1			
10 - 14	1	1	2									
15 - 24				-	1	1						
25 - 44				1	-	1				-	1	1
45 - 64												
65 or over												
Age unknown												
TOTAL	42	33	75	3	1	4	1	-	1	-	1	1

<u>TUBERCULOSIS</u>	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
No. of cases on the Register at 31st. December, 1966	19	3	2	5	29
No of cases added during the year				1	1
No. of cases removed during the year.	1				1
No. of cases on the Register at 31st. December, 1967	18	3	2	6	29

<u>CASES ADDED TO THE REGISTER</u>		<u>CASES REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER</u>	
New notifications	1	Recovered	1
Inward transfers	-	Died	-
TOTAL	1	Removed to other areas	-
		TOTAL	1

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1967

To His Worship the Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Beccles.

It is my pleasure to present my nineteenth Annual Report since my appointment in May 1949 as the Council's Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Provision of Drainage and Sewerage.

As a result of sewer extensions and conversions, there remain only eight premises in the Borough reliant on conservancy sewage disposal.

Sewage Disposal

Work on the provision of a new sewage disposal system for the Borough continued through the year.

The discontinuance of the existing outmoded and inadequate sewage disposal system will mark a very real achievement and a milestone in the environmental health service of the Borough.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

This service is under the direction of the Borough Engineer, S.C. Bromley Esq, M.I.M.E., M.I.H.E.

Collection is weekly. Disposal is by controlled tipping on the Marsh Estate of the Council, the intention being to raise the level of land adjoining the River Waveney to permit an extension of the main recreational area of the Borough.

Water Supply

Responsibility for the water supply of the Borough was transferred in April 1962 from the Council to the East Anglian Water Company.

The following report has been received from John M. Boon Esq., F.C.I.S., F.I.A.C., Director and General Manager of the Company:-

- "1. The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity everywhere within the Beccles Borough.

We have 2,901 domestic supplies for the population of Beccles which we understand to be approximately 7,600. Two to three dwellings in Beccles are supplied with water by standpipe.

The water in Beccles does not have a plumbo-solvent action which is injurious to health.

The fluoride content is approximately 0.3 parts per million, this figure varies slightly from different analyses.

No cases of contamination of the water distributed to the public arose during 1967.

2. 16 bacteriological and 3 chemical examinations were made of the water going into supply and I attach hereto a recent chemical analysis of the treated water." (see appendix)

Only six properties are still reliant on well water supplies as a result of mains extensions in recent years.

Smoke Abatement

Beccles is fortunate in having industries which are not persistent emitters of smoke, and managements who have been most co-operative in avoiding the pollution of the atmosphere.

The main offender is without doubt the domestic chimney, but the Borough is surrounded by miles of open countryside and pollution in consequence is minimal.

Bathing Pools

The Ministry of Health require that this Report shall contain a description of Bathing Pools within the Borough.

The only Public Swimming Pool is that owned by the Council which was built in 1959 to replace the former Pool, which was merely a fenced - off area of the River Waveney, demonstrably sewage polluted and incriminated in the spread of salmonella infection.

The present Pool is situated in Puddingmoor by the River Waveney, near the centre of the Town, measures 100 ft. by 50 ft. and is 3 ft. deep at the shallow end. There is a 12 ft. diving pit at the deep end. It is constructed of re-inforced concrete, finished in blue enamel, with a perimeter scum channel. There is a footbath at the entrance to the Pool, and spectators are separated from the surround by a guard rail. Electricity and mains water supply are available.

The Pool is filled at the beginning of the season by mains water supply. Treatment is by filtration, aeration cascade and break-point chlorination, with chemical dosage of soda and alumina to control pH. The water is changed every seven hours at a rate of 524 gallons per minute. 'Topping up' is from the mains water supply.

A paddling pool for young children is provided to relieve congestion at the shallow end.

The sanitary accommodation at the Pool is somewhat primitive and the provision of improved toilet accommodation is the next step in the policy of progressive improvement.

HOUSING ACTS

Provision of New Houses.

The Council built 35 new bungalows during the year and now own 783 dwellings -

Private enterprise provided 40 new homes.

The Council have given serious thought to their future building policy for the following reasons:-

They now own one quarter of all the dwellings in the Borough.

Building costs and interest rates and other charges are such that the economic rent of a house costing £3,000 is £3.13.0d. per week. Without further subsidy from Government or other sources, from the Rate Fund or the tenants of other Council houses, there would appear to be a danger of building houses beyond the reach of those whose need is greatest.

The average occupation per house in the Borough is 2.7 persons. This suggests not so much a shortage of housing accommodation, but rather an inadequate use of the housing resources of the Borough, both private and Municipal.

This, of course, is no new problem and the degree of persuasion which it is reasonable to exert on the tenant of an under-occupied house, to secure the fuller use of the accommodation, is an arguable question of policy.

It is hoped that the provision of grouped dwellings for the elderly in St. Benedict's Road will provide a much improved environment in both the physical and social sense for many elderly people at present living alone.

Equally important is the expectation that the houses which they occupy which are too large for their needs will become available for family use, after improvement. Thus the general housing situation would be helped at far less cost both to the potential occupier and the Council, than the traditional building of estates of Council houses.

The Demolition of Unfit Houses.

Two dwelling houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation during the year, and were purchased by the Council for future car parking provision.

Orders were served in respect of a further two houses, which have now been demolished.

Closing Orders were served in respect of seven houses.

The Council have now dealt with the worst 121 houses in the Borough under the Demolition or Closing Order procedure of the Housing Acts, and it can be said that no clearly defined areas of unfit housing remain.

There are individual unfit houses remaining in the Borough, but invariably they are occupied by elderly people who are deeply attached to the home, or by owner occupiers.

The Improvement of Houses.

The Council have made about 300 improvement grants to enable sound houses lacking such amenities as a fixed bath or a constant supply of hot water, to be modernised.

Under the provision of the Housing Act, 1964, they have declared Beccles (North) and Beccles (Central) Improvement Areas, and hope within the next few years to have included the whole Borough.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

Meat Inspection Regulations etc.

There are two slaughterhouses in the Borough.

The first is a large Abattoir, built in 1958, with a very heavy kill, and a nation-wide distribution.

The second is a small slaughterhouse attached to a butchery business, consisting of four shops.

Meat inspection at the first is the responsibility of Messrs. J.C.Taylor and Partners, a local practice of three fully qualified Veterinary Surgeons, who are employed part time by the Council specifically for this work.

The Public Health Inspector is responsible at the second premises.

Statistical details of meat inspection carried out during 1967 in the form required by the Ministry of Health are as follows:-

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. Killed	7,975	300	1,699	33,409	43,383
No. Inspected	7,975	300	1,699	33,409	43,383

The following are the details of condemnations during the year.

Those relating to tuberculosis call for comment, otherwise they might be misleading.

The Beccles Abattoir is approved by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food for the reception of animals suspected as a result of ante-mortem testing to be suffering from Tuberculosis, and it is our pleasure to co-operate with the officials of the Ministry in the post-mortem examinations.

The result is that animals suffering from a wide area of Norfolk and Suffolk, are dealt with, and figures in consequence are inflated. All the Tuberculosis in bovines was in positive re-actors.

There can be little doubt that the incidence of Tuberculosis in pigs is over-stated. It was generally found in the sub-maxillary lymph node, and is indistinguishable except after lengthy laboratory procedure from corynebacterium equi.

In practice, the difference is purely academic, but without this qualification, a misleading impression might be given of the incidence of Tuberculosis in pigs.

<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>				
	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Whole Carcasses Condemned	49	16	4	209
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	2,080	7	82	2,098
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	26.0%	2.3%	4.2%	4.8%
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>				
Whole Carcasses Condemned	1	1	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	49	16	-	209
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	.64%	5.6%	-	.48%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>				
Carcasses submitted for treatment by refrigeration	7	-	-	-
Generalised and Totally condemned.	-	-	-	-

Other Foods

Approximately 175 items of other foods were voluntarily surrendered, and where appropriate, were certified as being unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

Disposal of Unsound Food.

The great majority of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption is processed at the By-products Plant in Common Lane North, where it is rendered sterile and innocuous by exposure to very high temperatures, and converted into industrial products, animal feed or fertilizer.

A very small quantity of suitable organs are retained under lock and key in a separate cold store for collection and the subsequent manufacture of pharmaceutical products.

Other condemned food is rendered inedible to prevent the possibility of illegal "salvage" before burning and burying on the Council's refuse tip.

Poultry Processing Premises.

There are no such premises in the Borough.

Dairies

There are three dairies in Beccles.

Two are large pasteurising and bottling retailers and thus primarily the responsibility of the County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority.

The third is a producer-retailer of designated milk, and therefore, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Food Preparing Premises

The following are the details of food preparing premises in the Borough in the form required by the Ministry of Health.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16. (wash basins)</u>	<u>Premises to which Reg.19 applies. (sinks)</u>	<u>Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19.</u>
Butchers	12	12	12	12
Grocers	36	36	36	36
Cafes, Hotels etc.	13	13	13	13
Public Houses	21	21	21	21
Fish & Chip Shops	4	4	4	4
Fishmongers	2	2	2	2
Bakers	8	8	8	8

The majority were the subject of routine inspection under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations and it was found possible to secure the rectification of unsatisfactory conditions without recourse to legal proceedings.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

The following are details of work under this Act in the form required by the Ministry of Labour.

Class of Premises	Newly registered during 1967	Total registered premises at end of 1967.	Premises receiving one or more general inspections during 1967.
Offices	1	25	25
Retail shops	-	81	81
Wholesale shops, warehouses.	-	6	6
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	6	6
Fuel storage depots	-	2	2
TOTALS	1	120	120

Number of visits of all kinds, including general inspections, to registered premises. 178.

Analysis by Workplace of Persons Employed in Registered Premises at end of Year.

<u>Class of Workplace</u>	<u>Number of Persons employed.</u>
Offices	113
Retail Shops	365
Wholesale departments, warehouses	21
Catering establishments open to the public	46
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	9
TOTAL	554
Total Males	217
Total Females	337

Factories Act 1961

The statistical record of work carried out under this Act, as required by the Ministry of Health, is as follows:-

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector.)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
i. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	1	-	-
ii. Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	53	24	1	-
iii. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises.)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	54	25	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation. (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To.H.M. Inspector (4)		
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Con- veniences (S.7.)					
a. Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b. Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
c. Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	1	-

Part VIII of the Act.

There were three outworkers in the Borough, all engaged in the making of wearing apparel.

There were no cases of default in sending lists to the Council, and no instances of work in unwholesome premises.

Rodent Control.

The Council employ one full time Rodent Operator who, in addition to carrying out regular surveys and treatments of rats and mice, deals with such matters as disinfection and disinfestation of premises, the destruction of wasps' nests, the unblocking of drains and sewers, and the many other similar miscellaneous matters which regularly arise in all Public Health Departments.

June 1968

E.H.Cranmer.
Public Health Inspector.

APPENDIX

THE COUNTIES PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

(Thresh, Beale & Suckling)

Thresh House,
Verulam Street,
Grey's Inn Road,
LONDON, W.C.1. . .

ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER received 29.11.67 Our ref. W/PY/60
from EAST ANGLIAN WATER COMPANY
Labelled SOUTH ROAD TOWER - BECCLES.

Date 29.11.67, 10.50 a.m.

Taken by G. PERRETT Witness J. SYME Signed G. PERRETT

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION (mg/l)

Appearance Bright with particles

			Turbidity (A.P.H.A. units)	Less than 3
Colour (Hazen)	?		Odour	Nil
pH	7.5		Free Carbon Dioxide	15
Electric Conductivity	700		Dissolved Solids dried at 180° C.	480
Chlorine present as Chloride	55		Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	230
Hardness: Total	350	Carbonate 230	Non-carbonate	120
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.0		Nitrite Nitrogen	absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.03		Oxygen absorbed	0.30
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.01		Residual Chlorine	absent
Copper	0.32			
Metals Manganese	0.07			
Zinc, iron, lead:	absent			

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of colonies developing on Agar.	1 day at 37 C.	2 days at 37 C.	3 days at 20-22 C.
	0 per ml. Present in	0 per ml Absent from	1 per ml. Most probable number.
Presumptive Coliform reaction ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Bact. coli (Type 1)	... ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Cl. welchii reaction	... ml	100 ml	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction slightly on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals apart from a minute trace of copper with a very minute trace of manganese. The water is very hard in character, but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents are not considered excessive. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and conforms to the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

Roy C. Hoather.

8th. December, 1967

